

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY JANUARY 31st, 1918

PATRIOTIC FUND MEETING

The annual meeting of the Patriotic Fund will be held this evening in the Legislative Council Chamber when the reports for the past year will be submitted and officers elected. It is important that a large and representative attendance should be present to discuss the plan of campaign for the coming year. The needs of the Fund are greater than ever. The high cost of living has affected the wage-earner and wage-earning class very materially. In order to counteract this to some extent the Directors of the Patriotic Fund at Ottawa have increased the benefits payable under the authorized scheme very considerably, and in order to meet the increased expenditure increased revenue is imperative. How is that revenue to be raised? Last year the local branch appointed a committee with Rev. J. J. McDonald as chairman and organizer, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions from every part of the province. This proved a most successful departure and the question now is, shall a similar plan be put into effect this year? No doubt there will be differences of opinion and the matter is of sufficient importance to deserve the most careful consideration. There are other matters of importance to come before the meeting which takes place at 7.30 this evening.

HOW FUEL MIGHT BE SAVED

In this blessed province of ours we know of the scarcity of fuel only through the newspapers and from private letters from friends in less fortunate places. Nevertheless, many of us are taking part in the wholesale advice as to how fuel can be conserved and a fuel famine averted. Even in our own City of Charlottetown where, fortunately, there are few symptoms of impending famine, many wise and otherwise suggestions are being handed out showing with mathematical exactness how many tons of coal could be saved by closing down some institution run by somebody else. The schoolboy suggests the closing of the schools, which are extremely extravagant in fuel consumption; the occasional church goer suggests closing the churches, etc., etc.

An exchange has a more practical suggestion to make with reference to the churches at least. It reminds its readers that their grandfathers worshipped in totally unwarmed meeting houses. In these days everybody went to church too, the majority of them willingly, the others under compulsion. In proof of its assertion it quotes from an undoubted authority as follows:—

"They went to church in their wraps, and the old people and the women took hot bricks or other foot-warming contrivances into the pews to keep their feet from freezing. Through two long sermons, hours and hours, every Sunday, the people sat thus—and the minister kept himself warm, through his arduous part of the service, by frequent references to a pitcher of rum which stood on his pulpit. Wooden churches they were, too, in the majority of cases, and with windows so loose that the worshippers sometimes had to brush from the seats little drifts of snow that had sifted in through the cracks."

This method is not suggested, in whole or in part, as a remedy for the present fuel scarcity. It is merely mentioned to show the distance we have come in a few generations and also to show the multiplicity of the remedies that may be suggested for any particular grievance without in the least affecting the poignancy of the latter.

SERIOUSNESS OF FOOD SITUATION

Lord Rhonda, Food Controller for Great Britain, cabled the United States as follows:—

"Unless you are able to send the Allies at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, over and above what you have exported up to January 1, and in addition to the exportable surplus from Canada, I cannot take the responsibility of assuring our people that there will be enough food to win the war. Imperative necessity compels me to cable you in this blunt way."

Mr. Hoover replied to this message:—"We will export every grain that the American people save from their normal consumption. We believe our people will not fail to meet the emergency."

THE DOG NUISANCE

Yesterday we published a letter on the dog nuisance. It was timely and to the point. There are, of course, dogs and dogs. Some of them are worth keeping, others are worth nothing. Nine tenths of the horde of dogs in this province, we believe, belong to the latter category. The amount of food they consume, at a time when food conservation is being insisted upon to avert starvation, is enormous. The aggregate, although perhaps not noticeable in the individual animal that cures his living among the neighbours dog that is no good usually does not at that point, he becomes a nuisance, a menace. Snarling, growling dogs at the heels or the head of a spirited and this is by no means infrequent; lying dogs in summer destroying sheep; this has happened; such a nuisance should not be tolerated and there is one remedy for it—tax the owners and let the taxes. Whether the estimate of our correspondent as to the dog tax of Charlottetown is correct or not, the number of dogs one meets on the streets does not appear to be in proportion to the amount of dog tax credited in revenue.

On the whole perhaps the dog is not as dangerous a character as a stray relative. The latter, less to strangers, is usually a menace to drivers and pedestrians and he is the cause of the trouble among the city which there is so much complaint about in the summer months. The dog, which can be said of the city, he is no good and that food given to him is wasted.

A political howl was raised when the memory of many still living when dog tax was exacted. No doubt a decrease of the tax would supply many politicians with new argument against government extravagance but this should not be a bar to the removal or at least the curtailment of a recognized nuisance. Any dog that is not worth five dollars a year to his owner, over and above his keep, has no right to figure as a political influence, especially in war time. The dog that is worth more than this will have his taxes paid, if not cheerfully, at least willingly, by his owner as he recognizes that his sacrifice means the removal of the vast horde of dogs that are not worth their taxes.

SOME SATISFACTION

While enduring the temporary hardships of winter as expressed in delayed trains, in frozen water pipes and even in frozen ears, there is some grim satisfaction in knowing that we are still better off than most of our neighbors on the continent. In our nearest sister province the snow blockade has been much worse than ours; in Quebec, Ontario and the west conditions both as to snow and frost were much worse than with us. Many towns have been isolated for weeks in Ontario and these were towns that depended upon daily supply of food and even coal. Charlottetown, and indeed any centre in the province, would stand a siege of several weeks without serious inconvenience with the single exception of the mails which, while doubtless missed, our people could drag along without during a reasonably short siege. The character of our difficulties has altered materially with the inauguration of the car ferry, which has so far this winter succeeded in crossing and re-crossing the straits daily. Any difficulties experienced in transportation have occurred on our railways and these have been due more to too much economy than to the severity of our snow-storms. While this economy is in part justified owing to the early transition from narrow gauge to standard, it is being carried beyond the limit of prudent economy as our present rolling stock is inadequate to the requirements. It is gratifying to learn that steps will shortly be taken to improve this branch of the service. The railway branch from Emerald Junction to Borden also needs considerable attention in the way of snow fences. These also will, no doubt form part of the proposed improvement scheme.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE

At the annual dinner of the New York State Bar Association, Secretary Lansing, in the course of a brilliant address, paid a graceful tribute to Canada in the course of which he said, "I have known Canada for twenty-five years and many of Canada's public men and I have felt frequently in the past that they envied their big neighbor of the south. Envy has crossed the border. Today Americans envy the splendid record which has been made by Canada in this war. When the roll of honor is made up on this great conflict, I can hope for no higher honor for America than that her name may be written not above, but side by side, with that of Canada."

OUR OPINION

for Mayor Archambault, champion of the prohibition cause. Every candidate for alderman endorsed by the temperance people was elected, with one exception. In the case of the exception the candidate endorsed was defeated but the one elected is acceptable to the temperance workers.

It is pointed out by those in a position to know that seed for many varieties of field crops will be scarce during the coming season, and the suggestion is made that it will be wise for farmers to make arrangements for piles well in advance of planting. This is the conclusion of the Food Controller's office, which, in conjunction with the United States Food Administration, has been considering ways in regard to the supply of seed available for planting this year. Information just received from Washington states that supplies of seed of the Flint types of New England are very scarce and that there will not be any for export here other than good varieties of corn to be planted for ensilage available for use in the southern sections of Canada. Negotiations are in progress with the United States Food Administration to a supply of seed peas for plant-Canada.

News that the soldiers vote is really certain to elect Messrs. Leason and Martin, the Unionist candidates for Queen's, is received with a great deal of satisfaction. There were few more popular men in the Parliament than Mr. Nicholson and the fact that he is to be elected gives much pleasure to many in the House as well as within the Island. Mr. Martin's return will also be warmly acclaimed. He has been before, and was always a valiant fighter for his Island home. It is a pleasure to hear that Prince Edward Island which has been locally known as "Little Quebec" since the war is to be redeemed itself.

An effort to assist the Food Controller in his campaign for conservation of foodstuffs most needed by the Island and her allies, the workers, Ottawa are asked to refrain from having cakes made from white bread and having them at afternoon meals. Many candy booths at fairs are asked to abstain from selling such candy in a public way, with the exception of that made for officers at home or overseas.

The year now since our draft came to an end for the purpose of the collection for the "Red Cross" in the province, the people, who take trouble to themselves to contribute their share to the collection. The Food Controller is appealing to the proprietors of restaurants, grocery stores, butcher shops and other establishments of like character to discontinue the practice of using perishable foodstuffs for window or counter display in such a way as to render them unfit for consumption or to cause deterioration. It was stated by the office of the Food Controller that two ago that a very considerable waste of food is caused in this way, and that in view of the growing shortage of food and the necessity of saving every possible ounce for export such display should be stopped as long as the present emergency continues. The public are asked to patronize those dealers and eating places where this request is observed, and to use their influence to reduce such waste to a minimum.

For the second time Hull has voted for prohibition. In this week's municipal elections it returned a mayor and council pledged to fight the attempt of the liquor interests to upset the by-law for the abolition of liquor carried by the people last April. The verdict of the electors is unmistakable. Every poll in the city gave a majority for prohibition.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

THE PROOF OF WORTH

Though victory's proof of the skill you possess. Defeat in the proof of your grit. A weeding can smile in his days of success. But at trouble's first sign he will quit. So the test of the heart and the test of your pluck. Isn't skies that are sunny and fair. But how do you stand to the blow that is struck. And how do you battle despair? A fool can seem wise when the path-way is clear. And it's easy to see the way out. But the test of man's judgment is something to fear. And what does he do when in doubt. And the proof of his faith is the courage he shows. When sorrow lies deep in his breast. It's the way that he suffers the griefs that he knows. That brings out his worst or his best. The test of a man is how much he will bear. For a cause which he knows to be right. How long will he stand in the depths of despair. How much will he suffer and fight. There are many to serve when the victory's near. And few are the hearts to be borne. But it calls for a leader of courage to cheer. The men in the battle forlorn. It's the way you hold out against odds that are great. That proves what your courage is worth. It's the way that you stand to the bristles of fate. That shows up your stature and girth. And victory's nothing but proof of your skill. Venerated with a glory that's thin. Unless it is proof of unflinching will. And unless you have suffered to win. By Edgar A. Guest

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AMERICANS IN ACTION; GEN. WOOD IN AN ACCIDENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—General Pershing today reported the wounding in action of five infantrymen and the expeditionary forces. No details of the fight were given.

General Pershing cabled the war department today that Major-General Wood had been slightly wounded in the arm by an accidental explosion in France which killed five French soldiers and slightly injured two other American officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Kilbourne and Major Kenyon A. Joyce.

NO SHOE PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The other day the United States army dipped into Great Britain's shoe reservoir, came up with 100,000 pairs of shoes, and it didn't even make a dent in the supply. One day's work, at full capacity, would have replaced the shoes, and there were still 3,500,000 shoes in the reservoir. Great Britain has been on top of the army shoe problem since January, 1915. At one time there were 5,000,000 pairs in storage. For just one short period in May, 1916, the stock fell off to less than 800,000 pairs but that was due to a tremendous call for Russia. Between November, 1914 and November, 1917, there were supplied to the army 24,500,000 pairs of shoes, 1,000,000 pairs of service boots, and 1,500,000 pairs of rubber boots. In addition ten million pairs of shoes have been sent to Russia, 3,000,000 pairs to Italy, and smaller amounts to Roumania and Serbia. Cost of the shoes has increased from 14 shillings to 24 shillings since the outbreak of the war, for the regulation riveted shoes issued to privates. The manufacturers' average profit is now placed at five per cent. It is now figured, contrary to general opinion, that the life of a pair of shoes issued to a private is about six months. This is due not only to the sturdy build of the shoe, but to an extensive repair system, whereby no worn shoes are discarded until absolutely worn out.

WAR MENUS

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada

MENU FOR FRIDAY

Breakfast: Cornmeal Porridge, Parsley Omelet, Toast, Tea or Coffee

Dinner: Fried Cod, Tomatoes, Potatoes, Fruit Tart

Supper: Cheese Relish on Toast, Emergency Biscuits, Plum Preserve, War Cake, Tea

The recipes for Cheese Relish and War Cake, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Cheese Relish—1 cup stale bread crumbs, 1 cup milk, 1/2 tablespoon butter, 1/2 cup grated cheese, 1 egg, 1/2 teaspoon salt, Few grains cayenne

Soak bread crumbs fifteen minutes in milk, melt the butter, add soaked crumbs, cheese, egg slightly beaten and seasonings. Cook three minutes, and pour over toasted crackers which have been spread sparingly with butter.

War Cake—2 cups brown sugar, 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon, 2 cups hot water, 1 teaspoon cloves, 4 tablespoons lard, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon salt.

Boll together for five minutes. Then cool and add 3 cups of flour, and 2 teaspoons soda dissolved in 1 teaspoon of hot water. Bake in two loaves in slow oven an hour and a quarter.

(Wheat meal and saving recipes by Domestic Science Experts on the staff of the Food Controller's Office.)

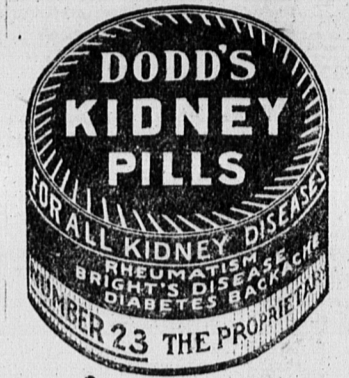
GERMAN PAPER DETECTED CAMOUFLAGE

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—(By Copyright, 1918)—The Leipziger Volk Zeitung says: "On Aug. 4, 1914, the German chancellor, Bethmann Hollweg, promised the wrong done Belgium would be replaced. On the contrary this promise of the German government to this day remains unfulfilled. It is much rather a matter of doubt if the German government is willing to renounce Belgium to the full political independence. It wants a conquest in the west as well as east, and the methods it applied in the east to veil its desire of conquest can also be employed in the west." The paper reproduces the semi-official Wolff Brussels telegram of Jan. 20, declaring the Flanders council

at the annual meeting solemnly and unanimously resolved that there should be conferred full independence on Flanders. With Belgium militarily occupied by Germany from the first week of the war, the German government has worked much more intensively, influencing the feeling of the population there than in the occupied territories in the east without attaining more than this council which has no other support for its mandate than the German government's will to pass resolutions. The German government wishes. Will the German government push so far the idea of the right of self-determination of peoples and finally assert that the Belgian population rejects the re-establishment of the political independence of Belgium? The paper says such a proceeding amounts to a conquest which seriously damages peace prospects. The foregoing, published before Von Hertling's speech, is perhaps the most effective comment thereon.

MEDALLION FOR BISHOP

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Sir George Perley has informed the Canadian Associated Press that Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., has been recommended by General Turner and himself to receive the medallion which is being given by the Imperial Air Fleet Committee to the foremost air-men of each Dominion.



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Job Printing Department. The Sign of Quality is displayed on all our work-you will be pleased with our printing and satisfied with our service. Try us today on circulars, booklets and business forms. The Guardian Printery. Illustration of a woman working at a printing press.

Women's Boots Cheap. Women's Gun Metal High Cut Boot size's 2 1/2 to 7 for \$3.50. Another nice line in Gun Metal Cloth Top same size's at \$3.35. Women's Patent Button or Blucher, Kid or Cloth top, plain toe or tip, all sizes at \$3.75. G O F F B R O S.